

the common element? We recognize no natural principle of submission to such a right; and perceive no distinction between the movable and the immovable jurisdiction of a friend would authorize the entering the one and not the other to seize the property of an enemy. (To the United States to France, 1801. F. VIII., 89.)

FRENCH REVOLUTION.—The revolution in this country seems to be going on well. * * * The circumstance from which I fear the worst is that the States General are too numerous. I see great difficulty in preventing 1,200 people from becoming a mob. Should confusion be prevented from this circuit I suppose the States General, with the consent of them, will establish some of the leading features of a good constitution. They have indeed a miserable old canvas to be covered with daubings which it will be difficult to efface, ten to William Carmichael from Paris, 1789. F. V., 74.

French Revolution.—The change in this country since it is such as you can form no idea of. The frivolous conversation has given way entirely to politics. Men, and children talk nothing else. The press groans with productions which in point of boldness make an Englishman stare. A complete revolution in this government has taken the space of two years been effected merely by the public opinion, aided indeed by the want of money with dissipation of the court had brought on. The assembly the States General begins the 27th of April. The reformation of the people will be perfect. But they will be by an equal number of nobility and clergy. * * * this nation will in the course of the present year have a portion of liberty dealt out to them as the nation at present, considering how uninformed the mass of the people is. (Written to David Humphreys from Paris, 1789. F.

FRENCH REVOLUTION.—The American war seems first awakened the thinking part of the nation in general sleep of despotism in which they were sunk. The officers who have been to America, were mostly young and shackled by habit and prejudice, and more ready to